

Formeln Systemeo

Zeitbereich:

Systemeigenschaften:

- gedächtnislos: $y(t) = f(x(t))$
- linear: $i(\sum c_i x_i) = \sum c_i y_i$
- zeitinvariant: $T(x(t-\tau)) = y(t-\tau)$
- kausal: $y(t) = f(x(\tau), \tau \leq t)$

Stabilität: $* |x| < \infty \rightarrow |y(t)| < \infty \forall x, t$
(BIBO)

$$* \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

$* \operatorname{Re}\{p_i\} < 0$ für $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kausale} \\ \text{antischaubare} \end{array} \right\}$ Systeme

$* K_B \{H(p)\} \ni j\omega$ -Achse

LTI-Systeme:

- gedächtnislos: $h(t) = c \cdot \delta(t)$
- allgemein: $a(t) = c \cdot u(t)$

$$\text{Faltung: } (x * h)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

- kommutativ: $(h * x) = (x * h)$
- assoziativ: $(x * h_1) * h_2 = x * (h_1 * h_2)$
- distributiv: $(x * h_1) + (x * h_2) = x * (h_1 + h_2)$

DGL's:

$$\alpha(D) \cdot y(t) = \beta(D) \cdot x(t)$$

Lösen:

(i) homogen Dgl: $\alpha(p_i) = 0$

$$y_h(t) = \begin{cases} c_1 e^{p_1 t} + \dots & \text{inf. Wurden} \\ (c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \dots + c_m t^{m-1}) e^{p_m t} & \text{m-fache Yst.} \end{cases}$$

(ii) part. Lsg: $x(t) = A \cdot e^{st}, t \geq 0$

$$\alpha(s) \neq 0 \Rightarrow y_s = A \frac{\beta(s)}{\alpha(s)} e^{st}, t \geq 0$$

$$= 0 \Rightarrow y_s = A \frac{\beta(s)}{\alpha^{(m)}(s)} t^m e^{st}, t \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = y_h + y_s$$

$$F_{gr} = 2 \cdot \int_0^{\infty} x(t) \cos(\omega t) dt$$

$$F_{or} = -2j \cdot \int_0^{\infty} x(t) \sin(\omega t) dt$$

$$F_{gr} = 2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_{gr} \cos(\omega t) d\omega \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

x endl. viele Extrema (Unstetigkeitsstellen)

Frequ.-Bereich

Fourier-Transform:

$$X(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad (Ex: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty)$$

Eigenschaften:

$$x(-t) \rightarrow X^*(-j\omega)$$

$$x^*(t) \rightarrow X(-j\omega)$$

$$X(j\omega) \rightarrow 2\pi x(-\omega)$$

$$\sum c_i x_i \rightarrow \sum c_i X(j\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt \rightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega} X(j\omega)$$

$$(-j\omega)^n x(t) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^n X(j\omega)}{\partial \omega^n}$$

$$x_1 x_2 \rightarrow X_1 \cdot X_2$$

$$2\pi x_1 x_2 \rightarrow X_1 * X_2$$

$$x(t-t_0) \rightarrow X(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$e^{j\omega t_0} x(t) \rightarrow X(j\omega - j\omega t_0)$$

$$x(at) \rightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} X(j\frac{\omega}{a})$$

$$\frac{1}{|a|} x(\frac{t}{a}) \rightarrow X(ja\omega)$$

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial t^n} x(t) \rightarrow (j\omega)^n X(j\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^n x(t) dt = j^n \frac{\partial^n X}{\partial \omega^n} \Big|_{\omega=0}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^n X(j\omega) d\omega = j^n \frac{\partial^n x}{\partial t^n} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) x_2^*(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(j\omega) X_2^*(j\omega) \frac{d\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$F_{gr} \leftrightarrow F_{or} \leftrightarrow F_{or} \leftrightarrow F_{gr}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$F_{gr} \leftrightarrow F_{or} \leftrightarrow F_{or} \leftrightarrow F_{gr}$$

Energie:

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

Zeitdauer & Bandbreite: (i) $T = \frac{X(0)}{x(0)}$

$$B = 2\pi \cdot \frac{x(0)}{X(0)} \quad B \cdot T = 2\pi \quad (\text{aber: nur für } x(t) \geq 0, x(j\omega) > 0 \text{ sinnvoll})$$

$$(ii) T = \sqrt{\frac{1}{E} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 |x(t)|^2 dt}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{E} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 |X(j\omega)|^2 \frac{d\omega}{2\pi}}$$

Unschärferelation:

$$B \cdot T \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{für Gauß-Glocken})$$

Period. Signale:

$$x(t) = x(t+T) \Rightarrow x(t) = \sum_k X_k e^{jk\Omega t} \quad \text{mit } X_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\Omega t} dt \quad \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_k X_k \delta(\omega - k\Omega)$$

Frequ.-Gang

2 Interpolation:

* $H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)}$ falls $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$

k) falls $x(t+T) = x(t)$:
 $y(t+T) = y(t) = \sum_k x_k H(jk\Omega) e^{jk\Omega t}$

$$H(j\omega) = F(h(H)) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = A(\omega) \cdot e^{j\Theta(\omega)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_k(t) e^{j\omega t} X(j\omega)$$

$$\tau_p = -\frac{\Theta(\omega)}{\omega}$$

$$\tau_g = -\frac{d\Theta(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

(lineare Phase LTI: $\Theta(\omega) = -(\omega t_0 + \Theta_0)$)

bei $xy = \beta \lambda$ gilt: $q(t) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N c_i e^{p_i t} + \frac{p(t)}{\alpha(j\omega)} u(t) \right]$
 $x(t) = \frac{d}{dt} q(t) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N c_i + \frac{p(t)}{\alpha(j\omega)} \right] \delta(t) + \sum c_i p_i e^{p_i t} u(t)$

Abtasttheorem:

Abtastung:

Rekonstruktion
möglich bei

$G(j\omega) \neq 0$ für $|\omega| < \frac{\Omega}{2}$

reale Abtastung: $\tilde{x}(t) = T \cdot \sum_n x(nT) \delta(t - nT) \rightarrow T \dots$ Abtastintervall
 ideale Abtastung: $g(t) \rightarrow s(t)$
 $\tilde{x}(t) = x(t) \cdot T \sum_n \delta(t - nT)$
 Fourier-Transform: $T \cdot \sum_n \delta(t - nT) \stackrel{!}{=} \sum_k c_k e^{j\omega_k t} \rightarrow c_k = 1$
 $\tilde{x}(j\omega) = \sum_k X(j\omega - jk\Omega)$

Abtasttheorem: $\Omega \geq 2\omega_g$, wobei für $|\omega| \leq \omega_c$ gilt: $|x(e^{j\omega})| = 0$

Komplexe Ebene

Laplace-Transform:

Erweitern:

$$X(p) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-pt} dt, \quad p \in \mathbb{C}, \omega \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi j} X(p) e^{pt} dp$$

$$X(j\omega) = X(p)|_{p=j\omega} \text{ wenn } j\omega\text{-Achse} \in \text{KB}$$

Erweitern:

$$X^*(p) = \int_0^{\infty} x(t) e^{-pt} dt \Rightarrow x(t) \cdot u(t) = \dots$$

R.B.: $\mathcal{L}^1(x''(t)) = p^3 X^*(p) - p^2 x(0) - p x'(0) - x''(0)$

Übertragungsfkt:

$$X(p) = \mathcal{L}(h(t)) = \frac{Y(p)}{X(p)}$$

$$x(t) \text{ kausal} \rightarrow h(t) \text{ kausal} \rightarrow H(p) = H^*(p) \rightarrow H(e^{j\omega}) = H(p)|_{p=j\omega}$$

Minimalphasiges System:

$$x) H(p): \text{ kausal, stabil} \rightarrow \text{Re}\{p_i\} < 0$$

* minimalphasig: $\text{Re}\{n_i\} < 0 \quad \forall i \rightarrow$ inneres System

* max. ~: $\gamma > 0 \quad \forall i$



$$H(p) = H_{\min} \cdot H_{\text{ap}} = \tilde{H} \cdot \prod (p - n_i^*) \cdot \frac{\pi(p - n_i)}{\pi(p - n_i^*)}$$

* bei M Nst. $\notin j\omega$ -Achse $\exists 2^M$ versch. LTI-Systeme (1x min {phasig}, 1x max)

Zustandsraum

System mit mehreren In-/Outputs:

$$\underline{h}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & \dots & h_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ h_{r1} & \dots & h_{rr} \end{bmatrix} = [\underline{h}_1 \dots \underline{h}_r] \quad \text{mit } \underline{h}_j = T(sH \cdot \underline{e}_j)$$

$$\underline{y}(t) = (\underline{h} * \underline{x})(t) \quad [\neq x * h]$$

$$\underline{H}(p) = \mathcal{L}(\underline{h}(t))$$

Zustandsvariablen / Zustandsraum:

$$\underline{\dot{z}}(t) = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{z}(t) + \underline{B} \cdot \underline{x}(t)$$

$$\underline{y}(t) = \underline{C} \cdot \underline{z}(t) + \underline{D} \cdot \underline{x}(t)$$

lin. Transform $\rightarrow \underline{\tilde{z}} = \underline{\tilde{A}} \underline{\tilde{z}} + \underline{\tilde{B}} \underline{x}$
 $\underline{\tilde{y}} = \underline{\tilde{C}} \underline{\tilde{z}} + \underline{\tilde{D}} \underline{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\tilde{A}} &= \underline{V}^{-1} \underline{A} \underline{V} \\ \underline{\tilde{B}} &= \underline{V}^{-1} \underline{B} \\ \underline{\tilde{C}} &= \underline{C} \cdot \underline{V} \\ \underline{\tilde{D}} &= \underline{D} \end{aligned}$$

Dgl \rightarrow Zustandsraum:

B.B. $H(p) = \frac{3p^3 + p^2 - 2p + 1}{p^4 + 2p - 1} = (3p - 5) + \frac{11p - 4}{p^4 + 2p - 1}$
 (falls $M \leq N$)

$$\rightarrow \underline{\tilde{y}} = \underline{\gamma}(t) + (3 \underline{x}(t) - 5 \underline{x}(t))$$

$$\underline{\tilde{y}}'' + 2 \underline{\tilde{y}}' - \underline{\tilde{y}} = 11 \underline{x}' - 4 \underline{x}$$

$$\det(\lambda E - A) = (-1)^N \det(\lambda I - A) = \alpha(\lambda)$$

$$\rightarrow E(\omega) \stackrel{!}{=} \text{Nst. konst.}$$

$$\hat{=} \text{Pole von } H(p)$$